

GENERAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL HOSPITALS
OF
BRIDEWELL AND BETHLEM,
AND OF THE
HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER,
1843.

PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE GOVERNORS.

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ROYAL HOSPITALS
OF
BRIDEWELL AND BETHLEM. }

General Court,
27th Nov. 1843.

MOVED by THROWER BUCKLE HERRING Esquire, seconded
by the TREASURER, and

RESOLVED, That it be referred to the Committee to consider the necessity of making a General Report of the state and proceedings of the Hospitals and the House of Occupations, in addition to the Annual Report of the physicians relating to Bethlem Hospital.

General Committee,
11th Dec. 1843.

The Committee considered a reference from the November Court as to the necessity of making a General Report of the state and proceedings of the Hospitals and the House of Occupations, in addition to the Annual Report of the physicians relating to Bethlem Hospital, when it was

RESOLVED, That a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider the subject, and that the following Governors be the members of such Sub-Committee; viz., JOHN WEBSTER, M.D., PETER LAURIE, THROWER BUCKLE HERRING, and RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esquires.

CLOTHING MADE BY THE GIRLS.

386 shirts.
560 handkerchiefs.
400 caps.
325 waistcoats (flannel).
252 drawers (flannel).
172 chemises.
140 gowns.
464 aprons.
334 petticoats.
111 stays (pairs).
132 sheets.
25 table cloths.
87 towels.
46 bed tickings.
25 pillow cases.
331 boots and shoes, bound (pairs).
116 ladders for blinds.

The repairs of all these articles are also done by the girls, as well as the work and repairs for the officers and servants of the establishment.

Washing and cooking for upwards of 200 are also parts of the daily occupation.

ROYAL HOSPITAL OF BETHLEM.

REPORT.

THE committee have to report that the number of admission of patients has this year been one hundred and nine males and one hundred and seventy-five females, making a total of two hundred and eighty-four, and being forty less than in the preceding year, but exceeding the number admitted in 1841. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the number of cures has been considerably greater during the last year than in 1842, being fifty-six males and one hundred and three females, making a total of one hundred and fifty-nine, or 56 per cent. upon the admissions, while a similar calculation for 1842 shows only 51·31 per cent. The health of the patients has been generally very good. The number of deaths has been somewhat greater than during the preceding year: a table of the deaths, with the causes, is appended to this report. And the committee, refraining from any further reference to this subject, as being one on which the report of the physicians will give an ample and satisfactory statement, now proceed to notice the several alterations and improvements which have been effected during the last year, and which appear from the results to have exceeded the general expectation, in the advantages which they have effected, both as remedial means and as augmenting the comfort and happiness of the patients. It may be here stated

that an amended form of petition for admission has been adopted, by means of which much valuable information, both of a statistical and medical nature, is obtained in a tabular form.

EMPLOYMENT.

The advantages of providing employment for the insane are now so generally, indeed universally, admitted, and the beneficial effects of it upon the patients so evident, that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon its importance. Various causes tended to retard the introduction of regular employment on an extended scale at Bethlem. The early portion of the residence of a patient in the Hospital is generally occupied by remedial measures; by calming the violent, arousing the desponding, and by close attention to the state of bodily health. The short time, also, that patients remain in a convalescent state before final discharge from the Hospital will always impede the full operation of a system of employment in a greater degree than in county asylums, where the majority of the patients remain for life, and which also possess the advantage of extensive gardens and grounds, which a metropolitan hospital cannot have. Notwithstanding these difficulties, a very considerable number of patients have for many years been employed in various ways; in gardening, as carpenters, knitting, cleaning the wards, &c., and occasionally as painters, glaziers, plumbers, bricklayers, smiths, plasterers, white-washers, and masons. As, however, the employment thus afforded was of a temporary character, and suitable only for fine and warm weather, it was thought expedient to erect a range of workshops, in which a permanent and regular system of employment could be carried out. The site selected is the outer portion of

the airing ground of the men's side, at the western wing, where eleven shops have been erected upon the plans of Mr. Smirke, the surveyor, and are nearly completed. It is intended to carry on simple handicraft trades, under the superintendence of attendants who possess a knowledge of the respective trades. Experience has already shown the beneficial effects of employment, and it is confidently anticipated that the greatest benefits may be derived from a judicious extension of the system. It is not to be expected that the labours of the patients will ever be a source of profit, or even of remuneration, in a pecuniary point of view, although, under the judicious superintendence of Mr. Nicholls, a considerable amount of labour has been performed by the patients in whitewashing and painting, by which a very considerable outlay has been saved both at the Hospital and at the House of Occupations. Employment is given as an auxiliary to the other curative means of the Hospital, as a means of promoting order amongst the patients, of withdrawing their attention from their own distempered ideas, and of alleviating the monotony of their confinement. The only argument used against granting employment is, that great risk is incurred from allowing patients the use of dangerous instruments necessary in the manufacture of the articles on which they are employed. This argument would go to the prohibition of all employment whatever, and the deprivation of every article by which injury could be inflicted by the patients either upon each other, or their attendants. But when it has been found that patients may be safely trusted in the gardens with hoes and spades, in the carpenter's shop with all the implements of that trade, with the sledge hammers and rods of iron in the forge, with the brooms for

sweeping the wards, and that no accident of the most trifling character has occurred, but that, on the contrary, the habits of the patients have been most materially benefited by their gradual restoration to their ordinary occupation, and by attracting their attention to new methods of employment, it may be fairly inferred that the several trades which it is proposed to establish may be carried on, under proper superintendence, not only without increased danger, but with still more extended advantages. Once fairly organised, the system will require nothing but attention to maintain it in effective order. Patients will gladly avail themselves of the workshops as an amusement, and will insensibly adopt the orderly and quiet habits maintained there; and it is confidently anticipated, that in the course of the spring an industrious and cheerful colony of artizans will fill these buildings, instead of pacing the galleries in listless idleness and melancholy silence.

Female Side.—It is of course much less difficult to procure means of employment for female patients in a hospital than for males, and accordingly for many years the laundry, household work, sewing, and knitting have afforded useful and easy modes of employment. But while acknowledging with great pleasure the great merit of Mrs. Forbes, the late matron, it is impossible not to be struck with the altered appearance of the female galleries, which the extended character of the employment, under the new system carried out by Mrs. Hunter, has produced. Straw-platting, bonnet-making, shirt-making, lace-making, and fancy work have been all added to the previous occupations, and with the best effect. The cheerful and spacious apartment recently completed and furnished as a work-room

affords abundant evidence of the industry of the inmates, and the skill of the superintendent. Not long ago one of the patients, a governess, presented a pair of very handsome slippers, made entirely by herself, to a noble Earl, whose constant attendance and unwearying attention to the best interests of the Hospital, not more honourable to himself than beneficial to the establishment, are so fully appreciated by the Governors. Gratified by the pleasure which this present occasioned, she requested permission of another Governor to be allowed to work a pair for him, in return, she said, for his kindness and attention to the patients. It may appear superfluous or unimportant to mention circumstances of this nature; but when it is recollected that a lunatic asylum was once but another name for all that was painful and degrading,—when, even now, it is difficult not to associate with it ideas of sorrow and suffering, of harshness, and perhaps of cruelty,—it is pleasing to be able to record these simple traits: and many such may be quoted, which show how sensible the insane are of kindness and of gentle and rational treatment.

It has already been stated that these occupations are not to be looked on as a source of profit, nor must the Governors be surprised should the amount of work performed appear inadequate to the liberal preparations made for it, or fall short of that performed in county lunatic asylums. The peculiar character of this Hospital must not be overlooked. The incurable patients, amounting to one fourth of the whole number, are the only permanent inmates who can be employed with any degree of regularity; it is obviously difficult to dispose of the criminal patients in this way; and the curable patients, who form about one half of the whole number, cannot, according to the regulations of the Hospital, remain

more than twelve months, and, in point of fact, do not remain on an average more than five months.

AMUSEMENTS.

Considerable additions have been made in this respect on both sides of the Hospital. On the male side a library is in the course of formation, and contains a good selection of useful and entertaining works, which have been put under the charge of a patient as librarian : and the committee take the liberty of suggesting, that, should any Governor be inclined to present any suitable books, such donations would be very useful and acceptable. Chess, draughts, cards, and backgammon have long been allowed, with very beneficial effects. They are now carried on, on both sides of the Hospital, in a well furnished and comfortable room appropriated for reading, writing, drawing, and these amusements. The same means for amusement are supplied on the female side, and a pianoforte has been purchased, which is a source of great gratification, not only to those who are able to play, but to the other patients. On the evening of the last Saturday of the year nearly thirty of the female patients were assembled to celebrate the festive period. There being several who understood music well, quadrilles were played and danced by some of the patients, while others were engaged at a round game of cards. Mrs. Hunter kindly provided a liberal supply of fruit and cakes, which, with some other refreshments, formed a very gratifying entertainment. Nothing could exceed the order which prevailed, and the pleasure which was then communicated. One of the Governors happening to visit the work-room with the matron on the following Monday, received a full account of the little entertainment from the patients, and was

requested to convey to the Governors the expression of their gratitude for this attention to their comforts.

The larger room adjoining the library on the male side is supplied with a bagatelle board, which is highly prized by the patients. The committee have also recommended* the hire of a billiard table, to be used, under the direction and control of the medical officers, as an additional means of promoting exercise and amusement when such patients as are capable of appreciating the indulgence are either prevented from leaving the galleries by the state of the weather, or cannot otherwise be induced to take exercise. An instance of the beneficial effects of these amusements, as remedial measures, was lately shown in the case of a patient who was in a very low and desponding state. He was, with some persuasion, prevailed upon to play a game at bagatelle, which had the desired effect of rousing him, and exciting his attention: he now avails himself of the library, has become comparatively cheerful, and is fast advancing to convalescence. Another case may be quoted; it is that of a patient who was brought to the Hospital in a state of extreme violence and excitement. On being released from the strait waistcoat in which he was confined, he immediately knocked down three attendants, although strong and powerful men, and with great difficulty he was placed in his apartment. The next day, although labouring under very great excitement, he was taken into the amusement room; and the effect was very striking. Whether the change in his treatment from what he had been subjected to had caused the change, it is impossible to say; but he appeared astonished at seeing a number of persons engaged in reading, at cards, and draughts, and playing at bagatelle; he immediately

* This recommendation was agreed to at the last general Court, 29th January 1844.

became calm, joined in the amusements going on, and has remained a quiet and tractable patient ever since.*

On both sides of the Hospital the introduction of employment and amusements has effected a marked change in the habits of the patients, and the appearance of the galleries. The patients, especially those who have been long in the Hospital, appear extremely sensible of the value of these means, and which, beyond the obvious advantage of relieving the tedium and irritation of their residence, have deprived that residence of much of the feeling of confinement, and excited a very pleasing sense of gratitude to the Governors, and those who are charged with their management. They see around them the evidence of the anxiety of the Governors for their comforts and amusements, and their acute and sensitive feelings are soothed and consoled when they do so.

RESTRAINT.

It is not intended here to discuss the question of restraint, on which so much has been written; but, without in any way detracting from the high merit of those who have succeeded in entirely dispensing with the use of mechanical restraint, it must not be considered that the Governors of Bethlem Hospital are opposed to a system which, though it works well in asylums in which chronic cases and idiots form a large proportion of the inmates, has not been adopted to the same extent in a hospital which receives none but recent cases, and many in a high degree of excitement. The diminution of restraint to the narrowest limit consistent with the safety and welfare of the patients is an object, the advantages of which cannot be disputed. It ought never to be forgotten that Bethlem Hospital set the example in this country

* This patient has been discharged cured while this Report was going through the press.

of liberating lunatics from personal restraint, which has long been the exception to the rule of treatment in this Hospital; and the committee gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of reminding the court that it was to the courage and humanity of Mrs. Forbes, their late esteemed matron, that the patients were first released from those fetters which were the ordinary means of restraint. Within the last five years, a marked diminution in restraint has taken place in Bethlem, arising mainly from the increased means of employment, with the best results. As every instance of restraint, however short of duration, is carefully recorded, the following figures showing the weekly average number of patients under restraint since 1839 will be interesting.

1839	-	$11\frac{3}{5}\frac{3}{2}$	1842	-	3
1840	-	$13\frac{2}{5}\frac{0}{2}$	1843	-	$3\frac{4}{5}\frac{1}{1}$
1841	-	9			

One of the greatest advantages of dispensing with restraint, as far as practicable, is the change which it invariably produces in the intercourse between the patients and the attendants. In proportion as the personal restraint of the patients is diminished, the vigilance of the attendants is increased, who do not now only interfere when a paroxysm of violence requires coercion, (thus exhibiting themselves only in the repulsive character of gaolers,) but, from being brought into constant communication with the patients, gradually acquire their confidence, and become the directors of their occupations, and the companions of their amusements.

BATHS.

It has not hitherto been the practice to bathe the patients, unless specially directed by the physicians, or when required for the purposes of cleanliness. In the

belief that more frequent bathing would be conducive to the health and comfort of the patients, baths have been erected in each gallery, in addition to those already built on the basement; and, according to the new regulation, approved by the physicians and confirmed by the Court, every patient will have a tepid bath once a week, unless the physicians shall prohibit it, when such prohibition will be recorded and reported to the next Bethlem sub-committee. Very capacious cold baths, as well as shower baths, have also been added to the galleries, to be used in the summer. A second weekly change of body linen for each patient has also been sanctioned, another considerable addition to the personal comforts of the patients.

DIET.

No alteration has been made in the dietary, which generally agrees well with the patients. The power exercised by the apothecary and matron of putting patients on the sick diet, when they receive fish and other articles of diet, serves to obviate the objection which attaches to all fixed dietaries; nor, from the short time the bulk of the patients remain in the Hospital, is it calculated to have the effect which experienced physicians conceive a monotonous diet table calculated to produce. In March last the committee determined to allow tea and sugar to all the female patients, and, with a few exceptions, to all the males, as a part of the ordinary dietary of the Hospital. It had previously been the custom to permit the friends of the patients to supply them with tea and sugar. Many were unable to obtain this, which, though a luxury, has become a necessary, and the deprivation was severely felt. The present mode is an evident improvement, and a great addition to the comforts of the patients.

This change alone has entailed an additional charge to the Hospital of nearly £400 a year. This is not the whole extent of the saving effected to the friends of the patients, who were much more heavily taxed to afford their afflicted relatives that addition to their comforts which is now provided by the liberality of the Governors. A copy of the diet table in general use for the patients is appended to this Report.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

It is now an admitted axiom in the treatment of lunatics, that while it is absolutely necessary, as a preliminary to medical treatment, to withdraw them from their homes, and separate them from their relatives, before any well founded hope of cure can be entertained; it is also desirable, that, as far as practicable, their treatment, habits, and occupations within the walls should be assimilated as closely as possible to the habits and occupations adopted and followed out of doors. It generally happens that the lunatic views his wife, his children, or his relatives, as his greatest enemies, leagued together for his injury, and perhaps his death. Their presence is a continual source of apprehension or anger, and separation therefore is essential to his tranquillity; but that tranquillity is disturbed, and his feelings hurt, by being subjected to any apparent humiliation, such as being compelled to adopt a uniform dress, or any peculiarity in his meals. With a view to avoiding giving cause for feelings of this nature, knives and forks, properly secured, have been ordered to be substituted for the bone implements hitherto in use, in those wards occupied by patients in a convalescent state. Crockery ware has also been provided in lieu of the wooden platters and bowls formerly in use. Horse-

hair and wool mattresses have been directed to be introduced more extensively, as well as more sightly specimens of coverlets for the beds.

ATTENDANCE AT CHAPEL.

A very considerable increase has taken place in the number of patients attending chapel, a convincing proof of the change which has been effected in the behaviour of the patients, and a strong test of the treatment which is evinced towards them. The weekly average numbers attending chapel are subjoined, from which it will be seen that while the number attending chapel in 1839 was twenty-seven per cent., the number attending in 1843 was nearly forty-nine per cent. It is necessary that the service should be curtailed to prevent the patients being wearied; but it would tend greatly, it is submitted, to relieve the monotony of the service as at present performed, were an organ, which could be provided at a small cost, introduced. This would enable the chaplain to introduce psalmody, which it is confidently anticipated would be conducted with the same decorum as the other parts of the service. The previous habits of the patients render the omission and not the introduction of singing a novelty; and it is obvious that the more the service is assimilated, though in a curtailed form, to the forms with which the patients have been accustomed, the better. It must also be evident, that many of those who attend chapel are incapable of deriving much advantage from the service, beyond that which arises from change of scene and occupation, and from the habits of decorum and self control which such attendance always produces: and the introduction of singing, under those proper precautions which are of course inferred, might be of service to this class.

Within the last five years the numbers attending chapel have doubled, and within the last ten years have more than trebled; and the present size of the chapel is now quite inadequate to afford the requisite accommodation for the patients, in point of numbers, far less to allow of that classification and superintendence which are desirable. It is hoped that so interesting a subject as this will readily secure a continuance of that liberality of the court which has already enabled the Governors to effect so many improvements. The chapel can be enlarged without difficulty to nearly double its present dimensions; and the committee recommend that the court will be pleased to refer this subject to the general committee, and authorize them to obtain plans and estimates of an enlargement, to be carried into execution as soon as considered desirable. The Governors generally may not be aware that Mrs. Hunter, upon her appointment, established a system of family worship in each gallery on the female side. Every evening a chapter from the New Testament is read by the matron in one ward, and by a nurse in each of the others, and the patients join in singing a hymn before retiring to bed.

ATTENDANTS.

It is desirable that every means should be adopted to divest the patients of the idea of confinement and coercion, as far as possible. They are sensitively alive to this, and any unnecessary parade of locks, and even of ordinary precautions, which tends to irritate and destroy that confidence between the patients and attendants which it is so desirable to cultivate and maintain. With this view the title of keeper, used on the male side, has been changed to that of attendant; and it is hoped that the more intimate communication which the increased

means of employment and amusement must cause will lead the patients to look upon their attendants as their friends and companions. Perhaps nothing marks the contrast between lunatic asylums in which due and ample provision is made for the amusement and occupation of the patients, and those in which, for various reasons, the patients are not employed, than the feeling which exists between the patients and the attendants. In the first, the attendants invariably exhibit a kindness and consideration to the patients which can hardly be looked for in the latter, where, unoccupied and irritable, the patients are a source of continual annoyance and trouble to their attendants and to each other. To suppress confusion and quell violence, the attendants, in the absence of other means, must have recourse to harshness and severity; their presence is regarded with dislike, and a feeling of continual hostility engendered between them and the patients. Too much care cannot be taken in the selection of attendants, and their wages and comforts should be on a liberal scale. The constant trials of their temper and forbearance require qualities of mind and disposition rather than of personal strength. The number of nurses has been increased this year from eleven to sixteen, and that of the attendants from twenty-one to twenty-five. The scale of wages has also been remodelled; and instead of the increase depending upon seniority, an annual increase is allowed to all, contingent of course upon satisfactory conduct. This increased number of attendants will prevent the galleries ever being left without one at least in attendance, and enable the sub-committee to institute a more effective system of night watch than heretofore, a matter of great importance to the comfort of the patients. One noisy patient will disturb and irritate the inmates of a whole gallery, who

may be pacified by the visit of the night attendant, while timid patients will be assured and comforted by this; and those requiring medicine, food, or assistance of any sort will be properly and efficiently attended to, without unnecessarily trenching upon the night's rest of the ordinary attendant.

Night clocks or tell-tales have been provided for the galleries on both sides of the Hospital, by which any neglect on the part of a nurse or attendant in making their respective rounds at the stated hours during the night will be immediately detected, and the breach of so important a regulation will be of course reported to the next Bethlem sub-committee.

SUICIDAL PATIENTS.

Patients who are reported on admission as inclined to suicide are a continual source of anxiety to the officers of a lunatic hospital. Desirous to dispense with mechanical restraint—the unfailing cause of irritation and violence—they are naturally solicitous as to the use the patients may make of their freedom to their own injury. The experience of the last year adds another confirmation to the now generally received opinion that mechanical restraint is an exciting cause for suicidal propensities; and though it may for the time restrain the attempt, it fosters and strengthens the desire it is intended to control. During the last year so large a number as eighty-one patients, or more than twenty-eight per cent. of those admitted, were reported as having suicidal tendencies; and thirty-seven, or thirteen per cent., had actually attempted suicide previous to admission: and it is highly creditable to the officers of the Hospital, and an indisputable proof of the vigilance of the attendants, that no attempt at suicide has occurred during the year. The last case of suicide

was that of a female in 1840; no case of suicide amongst the males has occurred since 1822. No stronger evidence can be given of the tendency of mechanical restraint to excite suicidal attempts than that supplied from the records of the Hospital, from which it appears that during the twenty years from 1750 to 1770, when every patient was under restraint, the suicides were in the proportion of 1 to 202, whereas during the last twenty years the proportion has been only 1 in 963.

CLASS OF PATIENTS.

The committee have appended to their Report an analytical table of the occupation of the patients admitted during the last year, by which it will be seen that the benefits of this noble institution have been extended to a very interesting class of persons of both sexes,—clerks, schoolmasters, architects, artists, a clergyman, medical students, brokers, and tradesmen,—schoolmistresses, governesses, and the wives and widows of artists, merchants, and medical men, and the wives and daughters of tradesmen. This is a class of patients who are unable, from reduced pecuniary circumstances, to purchase the comforts and assistance of experienced medical advice, or to pay for residence in a private asylum, and yet above that class entitled to the benefits of a county pauper lunatic asylum. The committee observe, with great satisfaction, that the Bethlem sub-committee, to whom the court are under many obligations, have of late greatly favoured the admission of persons in a superior class of life to that perhaps contemplated in the original foundation. When the ample provision which is now made by parishes in the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, for lunatic

patients entitled to parochial relief, is considered, it must be conceded that the Bethlem sub-committee have exercised a sound and judicious discretion in this respect; for it cannot be doubted that more real charity is displayed in giving the temporary succour of this Hospital to such a class of patients as above enumerated, and who are struggling to maintain themselves in respectability by mental or bodily exertion, than in admitting those who are entitled to parochial relief. The Hospital has not yet been so filled as to render such a selection necessary; all applications for admission, if in accordance with the rules of the Institution, have been granted; but the increasing reputation of the establishment will yearly bring a larger number of applicants for admission, and perhaps render such a selection necessary as has been adverted to.

EARLY ADMISSIONS.

It appears from the Table No. 8. of the duration of the disease before admission, that above seventy-five per cent. of the patients were admitted within three months of the commencement of the disease. The committee have not thought it right to enter with any minuteness on the interesting question as to the connexion the extent of cures bears to the previous duration of the disease, as they are most anxious to avoid trenching upon the reports of the physicians, which will be presented at the same time with this Report. It is not, however, travelling beyond their reference for the committee to state their opinion that the chance of recovery is just in the proportion that a case is recent or confirmed; and the probability of effecting a cure in the case of a patient who is admitted within one month, is, generally speaking, just double that of one who has

been admitted within two months of the commencement of the complaint. Relatives and friends often object to remove their afflicted connexions from their home until it becomes absolutely necessary for their own personal safety, in the hope that the care and treatment which they could bestow on them at home would be of avail. It cannot be too strongly impressed on all such, that removal from home is absolutely necessary, even if to another house, and that the earlier such removal is effected the better for the patient. The delay of every week not only renders recovery less probable, but as the patient must in strictness be removed from the Hospital at the expiration of twelve months, the doors of the only other curative hospital are shut against the patient, whose recovery is thus rendered much more difficult, if not impossible.

PUPILS.

The two physicians of Bethlem have for many years had the privilege of introducing one pupil each to learn the medical practice of the Hospital, and some time since the privilege was extended to the admission of a third pupil. It is satisfactory to learn, that many physicians now eminent in this branch of the profession have received part of their medical education within the walls of the Hospital; amongst whom may be mentioned Dr. Alexander Sutherland, the physician of Saint Luke's Hospital, to whose exertions the public are indebted for the introduction of pupils into that establishment, who, under the regulations which have been sanctioned by the Governors, receive the advantages of a course of lectures and demonstrations.

Impressed with the value of increasing the knowledge of the treatment of this calamitous disorder, a committee of Governors have conferred with the physicians as to the expediency of extending the admission of pupils; and the result is, a recommendation that each physician should be at liberty to receive any number of pupils, but that no more than four should accompany him when he makes his visits to the patients. The fee heretofore payable by each pupil has been fifty guineas, a sum which must have excluded a large body of students, and almost all except those who proposed to make the treatment of lunacy their exclusive practice. The physicians have determined that for the future the fee shall be twenty guineas for one year, and fifteen guineas for six months, and the court has ordered that every facility should be afforded for giving the pupils the advantages of lectures or pathological demonstrations.

Next to cure, the great purpose of the Hospital, prevention is the most important; and the court could hardly have conferred a greater boon upon society than giving every facility in their power to medical pupils to acquire a knowledge of this distressing affliction, and of the best methods of treatment; and the committee do not doubt that the great experience of the physicians will attract a class of pupils anxious to avail themselves of this important addition to their professional studies, in a hospital which offers so ample a field, where insanity in every form is admitted in its earliest stages, and where every case offers the fullest and most accurate data for their investigation. The committee cannot refrain from referring with great pleasure to the masterly reports of the post mortem examinations made by Mr. Lawrence. No fewer than twenty

have been this year recorded, with all the clearness and ability which might be expected from so able a pen, and which are replete with details highly interesting to the student.

ATTENDANCE OF THE PHYSICIANS.

A very important alteration has been made in this respect. The previous practice of the Hospital was, that each physician should visit his patients twice a week, and more frequently in special cases. It having been considered advisable that the patients should be more frequently visited, a committee was appointed to consider this subject, who came to the following resolution: "That one of the physicians should attend once every day to visit the patients, and that they both meet at the hospital one day in the week, in order that they may consult on any cases requiring their joint opinion." This recommendation met with the prompt and cordial acquiescence of the physicians, and was confirmed by the general court in June last.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR INCURABLES.

On the 31st of December the number of inmates on this fund was eighty-four, being thirty-four males and fifty females. The treatment of these patients is precisely similar in every respect to that of the curables, as respects diet, occupation where practicable, and amusement, and renders any further notice upon these points unnecessary, except to draw the attention of the court to the table, No. 24, showing the time these patients have been in the Hospital, as the best evidence of the care which is bestowed upon their health, one patient, a female, having lived within the walls for half a century.

DEPARTMENT FOR CRIMINALS.

On the 31st of December the number was seventy males and twenty females; total, ninety. The Secretary of State for the Home Department having sanctioned the erection of workshops, at the expense of Government, for promoting employment amongst these patients, the necessary steps were taken for procuring estimates, and a range of buildings, consisting of four workshops, similar to those already erected, are about to be constructed. A reading room is also to be established, and such relaxations as are consistent with the peculiar situation of this class of patients will be afforded to them. The committee have appended to the Report a table (No. 23.) showing the time which they have been in the Hospital, by which it appears that eleven have been under the charge of the Governors during the long period of twenty-eight years.

Although the present Report is specially intended to embrace only the principal transactions of the past year, it may, nevertheless, be interesting to cast a retrospective glance upon some of the results met with at different periods during the last and current century, in order to bring under the notice of the Governors the greater amount of benefits which their excellent charity has recently conferred upon its afflicted inmates, compared with those effected at former periods, as well in respect of the remarkably diminished mortality, as also with regard to the increased number of patients annually discharged cured from Bethlem Hospital. According to the accompanying table, No. 3, drawn up from the ancient records of the institution, it appears that the proportion of cures in the middle of the last century amounted on an average to not more than 33·20 per cent. annually, whilst the ratio of deaths was so high as 25·43 per cent.,

or actually one in every four admissions. From that period to the present the annual amount of deaths has progressively diminished. At the same time the relative number of patients discharged cured have so increased that last year the ratio of recoveries reached fifty-six per cent., the deaths being 5·93 per cent., or only one in every seventeen admissions ; whereas at the middle of the last century, the proportion of fatal cases was, as just stated, one in every four lunatics received into the old establishment in Moorfields. These are most gratifying facts, and unequivocally indicate that the treatment now pursued, besides being more rational and humane, proves also in a higher degree successful than the system adopted in former times, when restraint was too often adopted, whilst the proper occupation and judicious amusement of the unfortunate lunatic were frequently if not wholly neglected.

Several statistical tables have been appended to this Report. The committee conceive that a series of these tables will in a few years form a valuable collection, from which many interesting deductions may be drawn. Other institutions are also keeping similar tables. And though, taken singly, they may not be safe guides, yet the aggregate will enable the inquirer to test his opinions on many points with considerable accuracy.

The committee cannot close their Report without expressing their opinion of the services of the matron and steward. However much the Governors desire to avail themselves of every improvement in the treatment of the patients, they must depend in a great degree on their officers for suggesting and carrying into effect any plans with such a view. Mrs. Hunter has fully realised the expectations which her previous reputation had ob-

tained for her; and the highest testimony which can be borne to her kindness towards the patients is shown by the pleasure which they evince whenever she visits a ward. The office of matron is not now confined to the merely domestic duties of the Hospital, but is one of great importance and responsibility. The matron regulates the classification, the occupations and amusement, and to a great extent the general treatment of her patients; and in the opinion of the committee Mrs. Hunter discharges these duties in a most efficient and praiseworthy manner.

It affords the committee very great satisfaction to express their high sense of the services of the steward. Multifarious and onerous as are his duties, Mr. Nicholls has with more than his usual energy superintended in his department all the improvements which this Report details; and it is chiefly owing to his zealous and able exertions that the discipline of the Hospital is maintained in its present high state of efficiency. The committee do not only refer to the clear and accurate manner in which the accounts of the Hospital have so long been kept in the steward's department, but to the practical skill which they have observed evinced by Mr. Nicholls in every part of his duties. And they anticipate the best results to the Hospital from a cordial co-operation of the matron and steward, who are not more able, than, the committee feel assured, sincerely anxious to promote the great objects of this noble charity.

The duty of the committee is at an end. The fear of wearying the attention of the court has induced them to refrain from noticing much of considerable interest, if not perhaps of equal importance; and to

those who may think this Report diffuse they can only plead in explanation the liberality and confidence of the Governors, by which so many improvements have been effected during the last year. The punishment and reformation of the offender, the instruction and amendment of the neglected and the ignorant, and the care and cure of the most afflicted of our fellow creatures (the great ends of these royal hospitals), are not subjects which can be properly dismissed with a slight or hasty notice. It is due to the memory of those whose funds we are administering to endeavour to show that our trusts are faithfully discharged, and that to the best of our ability every exertion is made whereby these noble establishments may fulfil the great objects for which they were instituted.

Next to the approval of their own consciences, the best reward the Governors can have for their liberality and zeal in the promotion of these “truly noble and “excellent purposes,” is to visit these hospitals, and witness the good which is effected by their bounty, and they will then see around them ample proof that their charity is indeed mercy, and that, like mercy,

“ it is twice blessed.

“ It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.”

THE PATIENTS' DIET TABLE.

- SUNDAY - *Breakfast* : Tea.
Dinner : 8 oz. cooked meat, 8 oz. bread, vegetables.
Supper : 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese or 1 oz. butter
- MONDAY - *Breakfast* : Tea.
Dinner : Baked batter puddings, 4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.
Supper : 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese or 1 oz. butter.
- TUESDAY - *Breakfast* : Tea.
Dinner : 8 oz. cooked meat, 8 oz. bread, vegetables.
Supper : 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese or 1 oz. butter.
- WEDNESDAY - *Breakfast* : Tea.
Dinner : Pease soup, with legs and shins of beef, 8 oz. bread. In the summer months : Baked rice puddings, 4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.
Supper : 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese or 1 oz. butter.
- THURSDAY - *Breakfast* : Tea.
Dinner : Boiled suet puddings, 4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.
Supper : 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese or 1 oz. butter.

DIET TABLE—*continued.*

FRIDAY	-	<i>Breakfast:</i> Tea. <i>Dinner:</i> 8 oz. cooked meat, 8 oz. bread, vegetables. <i>Supper:</i> 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese or 1 oz. butter.
SATURDAY	-	<i>Breakfast:</i> Tea. <i>Dinner:</i> Rice milk, 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese or 1 oz. butter. <i>Supper:</i> 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese or 1 oz. butter.

Table beer at dinner and supper daily.

EXTRAS.

FOR THE SICK.—Mutton broth, beef tea, puddings, fish, meat, eggs, wine, strong beer, milk, &c. &c.; or whatever may be ordered by the medical officers.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—8 oz. roast beef, 8 oz. bread. (Mem. If it fall on an ordinary meat day, the patients have a meat dinner on the following day). A mince pie.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Plum puddings, in addition to the ordinary dinner.

GOOD FRIDAY.—A bun.

EASTER MONDAY.—8 oz. roast veal, 8 oz. bread, vegetables.

WHIT MONDAY.—8 oz. roast veal, 8 oz. bread, vegetables.

DURING THE SUMMER.—About the month of August, 6 oz. boiled bacon, beans, 8 oz. bread, 1 oz. butter, and fruit.

IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.—Apple pies, in addition to the ordinary dinner.

Tea is also given in the evening.

No. 1.

AVERAGE WEEKLY NUMBER of PATIENTS in the HOSPITAL attending Chapel, and under Restraint, during the last Five Years.

<div>During the Year</div>	Number of Patients.	Attending Chapel.	Under Restraint.
1839	311	85, or 27·33 per cent.	11, or 3·53 per cent.
1840	354	88½, or 25 per cent.	13, or 3·67 per cent.
1841	341	80½, or 23·60 per cent.	9, or 2·64 per cent.
1842	369	139, or 37·66 per cent.	3, or 0·81 per cent.
1843	367	181, or 49·31 per cent.	3, or 0·81 per cent.

No. 2.

TOTAL NUMBER of CURABLE PATIENTS admitted into BETHLEM HOSPITAL during the last Hundred Years, with the Amount of Cures and Deaths, viz. since the 1st January 1744.

Patients admitted	-	17,803
Discharged cured	-	7,108, or 39·86 per cent.
Died	-	1,799, or 10·10 per cent.

No. 3.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ADMISSIONS, CURES, and DEATHS of CURABLE PATIENTS in BETHLEM HOSPITAL during different Periods of Five consecutive Years in the last and present Century.

<div>For the Five Years ending</div>	Ad- mitted.	Cured.	Died.
31st Dec. 1755	810	269, or 33·20 per cent.	206, or 25·43 per cent.
— 1785	1,028	369, or 35·89 per cent.	73, or 7 10 per cent.
— 1815	463	179, or 38·66 per cent.	28, or 6·04 per cent.
— 1843	1,455	788, or 54·15 per cent.	87, or 5·97 per cent.

No. 4.

ADMISSIONS, CURES, and DEATHS of CURABLE PATIENTS during the last Ten Years, viz. from the 1st January 1834 to the 31st December 1843.

Year.	Admitted.			Cured.			Died.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1834 -	102	116	218	49	65	114	8	2	10
1835 -	111	145	256	36	74	110	5	8	13
1836 -	109	144	253	50	85	135	9	11	20
1837 -	119	177	296	61	94	155	9	8	17
1838 -	107	163	270	58	120	178	6	9	15
1839 -	104	181	285	54	83	137	9	8	17
1840 -	127	181	308	72	108	180	4	8	12
1841 -	101	165	266	58	99	157	13	11	24
1842 -	127	195	322	57	105	162	8	7	15
1843 -	109	175	284	56	103	159	8	11	19
	1,116	1,642	2,758	551	936	1,487	79	83	162

No. 5.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, CURES, and DEATHS of CURABLE PATIENTS in 1843.

Month.	Admitted.			Cured.			Died.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
January -	6	12	18	1	8	9	3	-	3
February -	9	11	20	2	6	8	-	2	2
March -	14	19	33	5	6	11	1	1	2
April -	7	12	19	2	11	13	-	1	1
May -	7	15	22	4	5	9	-	1	1
June -	12	23	35	4	7	11	-	-	-
July -	11	12	23	3	5	8	2	1	3
August -	10	24	34	2	6	8	-	2	2
September -	8	11	19	12	7	19	-	1	1
October -	8	9	17	7	9	16	1	-	1
November -	5	13	18	3	11	14	-	1	1
December -	12	14	26	11	22	33	1	1	2
	109	175	284	56	103	159	8	11	19

No. 6.

AGES of the CURABLE PATIENTS admitted during 1843.

				Male.	Female.
From 15 to 20	-	-		7	11
— 20 to 25	-	-	-	20	12
— 25 to 30	-	-	-	13	28
— 30 to 35	-	-	-	11	29
— 35 to 40	-	-	-	15	19
— 40 to 45	-	-	-	13	23
— 45 to 50	-	-	-	8	16
— 50 to 55	-	-	-	13	18
— 55 to 60	-	-	-	4	7
— 60 to 65	-	-	-	4	10
— 65 to 70	-	-	-	1	1
— 70 to 75	-	-	-	-	1
				109	175

No. 7.

NUMBER of ATTACKS in the CURABLE PATIENTS at the Time of their Admission during 1843.

				Male.	Female.	Total.
First	-	-	-	70	101	171
Second	-	-	-	24	45	69
Third	-	-	-	6	13	19
Fourth	-	-	-	4	6	10
Fifth	-	-	-	4	4	8
Sixth	-	-	-	-	2	2
Seventh	-	-	-	1	1	2
Not ascertained	-	-	-	-	3	3
				109	175	284

No. 8.

DURATION of DISEASE in the CURABLE PATIENTS at the Time of their Admission in 1843.

1 Week	-	-	23	7 Months	-	-	4
2 —	-	-	31	8 —	-	-	3
3 —	-	-	26	9 —	-	-	3
4 —	-	-	26	10 —	-	-	7
6 —	-	-	31	11 —	-	-	1
2 Months	-	-	44	2 Years (?)	-	-	1
3 —	-	-	33	Not stated	-	-	2
4 —	-	-	18				
5 —	-	-	15				
6 —	-	-	16				
							<u>284</u>

No. 9.

DEGREE of EDUCATION of the CURABLE PATIENTS admitted during 1843.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Well educated	13	10	23
Read and write	81	128	209
Read only	9	17	26
Neither read nor write	4	11	15
Not ascertained	2	9	11
	109	175	284

No. 10.

RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of the CURABLE PATIENTS admitted during 1843.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England	83	137	220
Independent	12	8	20
Roman Catholic	2	5	7
Baptist	2	5	7
Wesleyan	2	5	7
Presbyterian	3	2	5
Jew	1	1	2
Not ascertained	4	12	16
	109	175	284

No. 12.

APPARENT CAUSES of DISEASE in the curable Patients admitted during
1843.

MALES.			
(MORAL.)			
Anxiety	-	-	13
Fright	-	-	7
Religion	-	-	5
Loss of employment	-	-	4
Reverses	-	-	4
Domestic unhappiness	-	-	3
Grief	-	-	3
Disappointed affections	-	-	3
Death of employers	-	-	2
Loss of law suits	-	-	2
Loss of relatives	-	-	1
Dissipation of his property	-	-	1
Avarice	-	-	1
Over study of music	-	-	1
Intense study	-	-	1
Political	-	-	1
Solitude	-	-	1
			53

(PHYSICAL.)			
Intemperance	-	-	15
Brain fever	-	-	3
Disease of digestive organs	-	-	3
Severe falls	-	-	2
Blow on head	-	-	2
Disease of head	-	-	2
Exposure to the sun	-	-	1
Sensual excess	-	-	1
			29

(HEREDITARY.)			
Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in 27 cases, of which there were found, without any complication of other apparent causes	-	-	8
Not ascertained	-	-	19
			109

FEMALES.			
(MORAL.)			
Reverses	-	-	11
Anxiety	-	-	10
Fright	-	-	10
Loss of relatives	-	-	9
Religion	-	-	9
Disappointed affections	-	-	6
Domestic unhappiness	-	-	6
Grief	-	-	4
Over study	-	-	3
Loss of situation	-	-	2
Regret at leaving home	-	-	2
Solitude	-	-	2
Jealousy	-	-	1
Overwork	-	-	1
Slander	-	-	1
			77

(PHYSICAL.)			
Puerperal	-	-	12
Uterine disease	-	-	7
Intemperance	-	-	4
Brain fever	-	-	2
Change of life	-	-	1
Long suckling	-	-	1
Weaning	-	-	1
Typhus fever	-	-	1
			29

(HEREDITARY.)			
Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in 41 cases, of which there were found, without any complication of other apparent causes	-	-	19
Not ascertained	-	-	50
			175

No. 13.

DOMESTIC CONDITION of the CURABLE PATIENTS admitted during
1843.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married - - - -	55	87	142
Single - - - -	49	72	121
Widowed - - - -	3	16	19
Not ascertained - - - -	2	—	2
	109	175	284

No. 14.

TABLE illustrative of SUICIDAL TENDENCY in the 284 CURABLE PATIENTS
admitted during 1843.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
'Have attempted suicide previous } to admission - - - }	17	20	37
Have meditated suicide - -	16	28	44
	33	48	81
Intentions not manifested, or un- } known - - - }	76	127	203
	109	175	284

Proportion of patients admitted exhibiting }
a suicidal tendency - - - } $28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Ratio of actual attempts before admission - 13 per cent.

N.B.—The last case of suicide at Bethlem Hospital was
that of a female in 1840; but among the male lunatics
no instance has occurred since 1822.

No. 15.

RETURN OF EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS ON Saturday the 30th of December 1843.

MALES.	Curables.	Incurables.	Criminals.	Total.
Gardener - - -	14	3	- -	17
Mason - - -	1	- -	- -	1
Bricklayer - - -	- -	1	- -	1
Painter and glazier - -	2	- -	- -	2
Capstan and pumping -	6	- -	21	27
Tailor - - -	1	1	- -	2
Knitting and glove-making	1	- -	11	12
Household work - -	12	6	9	27
Kitchen - - -	- -	2	- -	2
Straw-platting - -	1	- -	1	2
Reading, writing, drawing, } &c. - - - }	6	6	8	20
Unfit for employment -	21	15	20	56
	65	34	70	169
FEMALES.				
Making straw bonnets, bas- } kets, and platting straw }	6	- -	2	8
Lace-making - - -	1	1	- -	2
Fancy work and patch work	5	- -	2	7
Embroidery, knitting, &c. -	4	1	1	6
Making and mending linen, } clothing, &c. - - }	30	11	8	49
Dress-making - - -	4	2	- -	6
Laundry - - -	14	5	2	21
Household work - - -	13	6	3	22
Reading, writing, drawing, } &c. - - - }	16	6	1	23
Unfit for employment -	7	18	1	26
	100	50	20	170

Total patients in Hospital on } the 31st December 1843 }	Curables.		Incurables.		Criminals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	65	100	34	50	70	20
	165		84		90	
	339					

No. 17.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS in the Hospital.

Years.	Curables.	Incurables.	Criminals.	Total.
1820	66	66	52	184
1821	77	68	54	199
1822	83	69	54	206
1823	88	66	55	209
1824	88	61	57	206
1825	93	65	60	218
1826	94	64	60	218
1827	79	64	57	200
1828	95	66	56	217
1829	102	65	58	225
1830	110	64	54	228
1831	114	64	54	232
1832	98	65	52	215
1833	102	65	51	218
1834	125	63	52	240
1835	137	63	53	253
1836	142	64	52	258
1837	140	65	53	258
1838	153	62	64	279
1839	160	63	76	299
1840	176	78	78	332
1841	157	85	81	323
1842	184	84	87	355
1843	195	84	86	366 *
24	2,858	1,623	1,456	5,938
	116	67	60	243

* The daily average in 1843 is higher than in 1842, notwithstanding the admissions having been fewer, in consequence of the number of patients remaining in the hospital on the 1st January 1843 being unusually great.

NUMBER OF DIETS.

	Curables.	Incurables.	Criminals.	Total.
1843	71·392	30·878	31·502	133·772

No. 18.

PARTICULARS of the PATIENTS who have DIED in BETHLEM
HOSPITAL during 1843.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Class.	When admitted.	Died.	Cause of death.
1	M.	36	Curable -	19th Aug. 1842 -	12th Jan. -	Apoplexy.
2	M.	54	Curable -	12th Aug. 1842 -	12th Jan. -	Apoplexy.
3	M.	42	Curable -	10th Dec. 1842 -	25th Jan. -	Gradual exhaustion.
4	F.	47	Curable -	4th Nov. 1842 -	3d Feb. -	Hæmoptysis.
5	F.	30	Curable -	6th Aug. 1842 -	15th Feb. -	Ulceration and rup- ture of intestines, tuberculated lungs.
6	F.	38	Incurable	9th Sept. 1842 -	24th Feb. -	Phthisis.
7	M.	38	Criminal -	7th Feb. 1838 -	26th Feb. -	Anasaica.
8	M.	67	Curable -	3d Feb. 1843 -	7th March -	Phthisis.
9	F.	46	Curable -	13th Jan. 1843 -	16th March	Gradual exhaustion.
10	M.	32	Incurable	14th Feb. 1840 -	26th March	Ulceration and rup- ture of intestines, tuberculated lungs.
11	F.	53	Curable -	24th Feb. 1843 -	18th April -	Apoplexy.
12	M.	73	Criminal -	21st July 1820 -	28th April -	Gradual exhaustion.
13	M.	46	Incurable	13th Sept. 1839 -	10th May -	Ulceration and rup- ture of intestines, abscess on lungs.
14	F.	45	Curable -	31st March 1843	13th May -	Exhaustion after ce- rebral excitement.
15	M.	39	Criminal -	20th March 1833	15th June -	Consumption.
16	F.	39	Curable -	5th June 1843 -	8th July -	Hydrothorax.
17	M.	54	Curable -	25th March 1843	22d July -	Gradual exhaustion.
18	M.	55	Curable -	27th June 1843 -	25th July -	Exhaustion, and obsti- nate refusal of food.
19	F.	53	Curable -	4th Aug. 1843 -	14th Aug. -	Gradual exhaustion.
20	F.	60	Curable -	25th Aug. 1843 -	31st Aug. -	Apoplexy.
21	F.	30	Curable -	20th Jan. 1843 -	26th Sept. -	Lumbar abscess and hectic fever.
22	M.	42	Curable -	14th July 1843 -	22d Oct. -	Apoplexy.
23	F.	43	Curable -	20th Oct. 1843 -	16th Nov. -	Debility consequent upon diarrhœa.
24	F.	23	Curable -	27th Oct. 1843 -	7th Dec. -	Exhaustion after ce- rebral excitement.
25	M.	42	Curable -	17th Feb. 1843 -	31st Dec. -	Epilepsy and perito- neal inflammation.

SYNOPSIS.

	Males.	Females.
Curables - - -	8	11
Incurables - - -	2	1
Criminals - - -	3	—
Total -	13	12

No. 20.

PERIOD OF TREATMENT in the HOSPITAL of the CURABLE PATIENTS DISCHARGED in 1843.

MONTHS.																																						
1.			2.			3.			4.			5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.			11.			12.			Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
1	2	3	6	14	20	7	13	20	14	17	31	9	14	23	4	11	15	7	9	16	2	4	6	1	4	5	1	5	6	2	6	8	56	103	159			
2	1	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	7	6	13				
5	4	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	4	-	3	3	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	2	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	18	15	33			
3	4	7	-	4	4	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	19				
12.			13.			14.			15.			16.			17.			18.			19.			20.			21.			22.			23.					
16	32	48	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	10	12	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	5	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	21	56	77		
27	43	70	7	21	28	9	14	23	17	31	48	12	17	29	6	15	21	12	14	26	6	8	14	4	6	10	2	6	8	2	7	9	6	9	15	110	191	301

Cured

By request of friends.

Disqualified cases.

Died

Uncured

No. 22.

PARTICULARS of the INCURABLE PATIENTS now in BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

No.	Sex.	Age when admitted.	When admitted.
1	Female -	37	16th August 1794.
2	Male - -	19	11th October 1800.
3	Male - -	24	11th May 1805.
4	Female - -	- -	15th June 1805.
5	Male - -	24	13th July 1805.
6	Female -	33	30th May 1807.
7	Female -	26	25th December 1816.
8	Female -	38	14th October 1819.
9	Female -	53	17th February 1820.
10	Male - -	32	10th June 1820.
11	Female -	19	20th July 1820.
12	Male - -	28	24th May 1821.
13	Female -	37	16th August 1821.
14	Female -	35	11th October 1821.
15	Male - -	47	6th May 1824.
16	Female -	34	30th December 1824.
17	Female -	31	10th March 1825.
18	Female -	28	8th September 1825.
19	Female -	29	3d August 1826.
20	Male - -	48	26th January 1827.
21	Female -	41	2d August 1827.
22	Female -	41	16th February 1828.
23	Female -	22	3d April 1828.
24	Female -	32	18th February 1830.
25	Female -	32	29th July 1831.
26	Male - -	74	16th September 1831.
27	Female -	48	25th January 1833.
28	Male - -	30	12th July 1833.
29	Male - -	45	21st March 1834.
30	Female -	25	28th March 1834.
31	Female -	48	23d May 1834.

PARTICULARS OF INCURABLE PATIENTS — *continued.*

No.	Sex.	Age when admitted.	When admitted.
32	Female -	28	20th November 1835.
33	Male - -	26	5th February 1836.
34	Female -	20	4th March 1836.
35	Male - -	50	25th March 1836.
36	Female -	98	29th July 1836.
37	Female -	30	19th August 1836.
38	Female -	33	31st August 1836.
39	Male - -	18	18th November 1836.
40	Male - -	40	25th November 1836.
41	Female -	30	13th January 1837.
42	Female -	42	5th April 1837.
43	Female -	54	19th May 1837.
44	Male - -	34	20th July 1837.
45	Male - -	32	3d August 1837.
46	Female -	41	3d August 1837.
47	Male - -	26	21st September 1838.
48	Male - -	45	11th January 1839.
49	Female -	42	2d August 1839.
50	Female -	39	15th November 1839.
51	Male - -	39	29th November 1839.
52	Female -	28	17th January 1840.
53	Male - -	37	29th February 1840.
54	Female -	39	13th March 1840.
55	Male - -	26	20th March 1840.
56	Male - -	26	27th March 1840.
57	Male - -	38	17th April 1840.
58	Female -	41	24th April 1840.
59	Male - -	44	1st May 1840.
60	Female -	41	15th May 1840.
61	Female -	26	22d May 1840.
62	Female -	32	5th June 1840.
63	Male - -	40	12th June 1840.
64	Male - -	27	24th June 1840.

PARTICULARS OF INCURABLE PATIENTS — *continued.*

No.	Sex.	Age when admitted.	When admitted.
65	Female -	45	6th November 1840.
66	Female -	32	20th November 1840.
67	Female -	40	20th November 1840.
68	Male - -	28	15th January 1841.
69	Male - -	31	30th April 1841.
70	Male - -	18	21st May 1841.
71	Female -	34	25th June 1841.
72	Female -	45	7th August 1841.
73	Female -	50	13th August 1841.
74	Female -	68	29th October 1841.
75	Female -	25	10th March 1842.
76	Male - -	30	27th May 1842.
77	Female -	35	22d June 1842.
78	Male - -	30	9th September 1842.
79	Female -	52	9th September 1842.
80	Male - -	32	7th October 1842.
81	Male - -	27	14th October 1842.
82	Female -	41	29th December 1842.
83	Female -	38	3d March 1843.
84	Male - -	58	3d March 1843.

No. 23.

TIME the CRIMINAL LUNATICS have been in the Hospital.

				Males.	Females.
Not exceeding 28 years	-	-		10	1
Ditto 25 years	-	-		3	4
Ditto 20 years	-	-		4	2
Ditto 15 years	-	-		2	1
Ditto 10 years	-	-		17	1
Ditto 5 years	-	-		9	6
Ditto 3 years	-	-		16	4
Ditto 1 year	-	-		9	1
				70	20

No. 24.

TIME the INCURABLE PATIENTS have been in the Hospital.

				Males.	Females.
Not exceeding 50 years	-	-		—	1
Ditto 45 years	-	-		1	—
Ditto 40 years	-	-		2	2
Ditto 35 years	-	-		—	—
Ditto 30 years	-	-		—	2
Ditto 25 years	-	-		2	4
Ditto 20 years	-	-		2	7
Ditto 15 years	-	-		2	3
Ditto 10 years	-	-		8	11
Ditto 5 years	-	-		9	11
Ditto 3 years	-	-		7	8
Ditto 1 year	-	-		1	1
				34	50

ROYAL HOSPITALS
OF
BRIDEWELL AND BETHLEM. }

General Court,
29th Jan. 1844.

At this Court the TREASURER brought up the Reports of the Special Committee as to the state and proceedings of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem and the House of Occupations, and the same having been read,

It was moved by D. W. WIRE Esq., seconded by JAMES ANDERTON Esq., and

RESOLVED, That the Reports now read be approved and adopted, and that they be printed and circulated amongst the Governors.

It was moved by JOSIAH WILSON Esq., seconded by THOMAS CHALLIS Esq., Alderman, and

RESOLVED, That the best thanks of this Court are eminently due, and are hereby given, to the Special Committee, for their most valuable and interesting Reports this day presented.

LONDON:
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New-Street-Square.